

SENATOR FALL SEES NEARLY ALL MEXICO IN GENERAL REVOLT

Carranza Wouldn't Last 24 Hours if U. S. Withdrew His Recognition.

IS PREPARING REPORT To Formulate Suggestions to Our Government for Its Future Conduct.

By David Laurence.
(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
WASHINGTON, May 1 (Copyright, 1920).—Senator Fall of New Mexico, head of the sub-committee of the Senate which has for several months been investigating the Mexican situation, is back in Washington with his report virtually complete. He has just spent many weeks on the border and brings back with him an interesting picture of conditions across the Rio Grande as obtained from Mexicans and Americans, some of whom testified publicly and others privately.

"I am not surprised," said Senator Fall, "at the outbreak in Mexico. I did not, however, expect the revolt to come so soon. Of course, I never believed there would be an election this year, even in the Mexican sense. The various leaders in the different States which have at no time recognized the Carranza Government are quick to take advantage of the outbreak in Sonora and the result is that throughout the Republic, with few exceptions, the country is in revolution."

"I think that had the Senate passed my resolution and had our Government withdrawn recognition from the Carranza Government as I proposed several months ago, we would be now in a better position to deal fairly with all factions. The Carranza Government wouldn't stay in power twenty-four hours if we withdrew recognition."

MEXICANS TIRED OF UNSTABLE GOVERNMENT.

The Senator was asked if he had any preferences among the Mexican leaders.

"I have none," was his reply. "If Gen. Obregon or Gen. Carranza himself were to enter into an agreement with our Government, guaranteeing the obligations which we have long seen unfulfilled, I personally would not object to our Government helping Mexico through either one. But we must not extend recognition again without being sure that American interests will be fully protected."

"I really believe the people of Mexico are so sick and tired of revolution that they would welcome American aid. And as between loans and financial aid by American private concerns and a Government loan, I would rather see our Government extend the aid itself so that there would be no misunderstanding, misconstruing our motives. The people themselves are worn out by revolution and many of the Mexican witnesses tell us that the Mexican people would welcome American help. They would prefer American assistance to the Carranza regime."

The New Mexican Senator pointed out, however, that his committee had not yet formulated its recommendations but would surely have some concrete proposals to lay before the Senate. The report probably will be presented before the first of June. It will include a list of the Americans killed or injured during the entire period of revolutionary disturbance, a list of American claims, an estimate of damages done American property, and a comprehensive outline of what seems to have been the cause of the periodic revolutions and what would appear to be the remedy. Suggestions for the American Government's policy in the future will be the main feature of the report, though much of the data will have been assembled for the first time for the use of the Government and the public.

Senator Fall is inclined to think the Carranza Government is up against a hopeless task in Sonora, where the Mexicans seem determined to maintain an independent State Government unless they can force the Carranza Administration out of power. It will be recalled that Senator Fall left Washington for the border shortly after his conference with President Wilson in the sickroom of the White House and just after his conferences with Secretary Lansing. Indeed, these conferences between Senator Fall and Mr. Lansing are generally believed to have had a good deal to do with the President's displeasure with his Secretary of State. From the White House viewpoint they constituted "collusion" between the Department of State and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but from the Congressional viewpoint they appeared to be the best evidence of co-operation between the two branches of Government that had manifested itself during the Wilson Administration.

Just what was the plan of the Department of State at the time has never been disclosed, though many observers have supposed that Secretary Lansing believed the Senate Committee could do a great deal toward impressing the Mexican Government with the seriousness of its attitude toward the Mexican question, something that diplomatic exchanges through Ambassador Fletcher had not been able to accomplish either because of the indifference of the Mexicans or the failure of the Wilson Administration to deal drastically with the Government below the Rio Grande. The President himself took the whole business out of Mr. Lansing's hands, and at the same time warned the Senate Committee that its resolution about withdrawing recognition was entirely outside of Congressional jurisdiction. The Senate Committee has gone ahead, however, with its investigation and now proposes to lay all the facts before the American people, so that the responsibility for violations of American rights may be fully determined by publicity.

Photographs Show Why Upper West Side Is Smothered in Ashes and Loose Rubbish



270 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

MAYOR PLANS CITY PLANTS TO RELIEVE RUBBISH NUISANCE

Promises Aid as West Side Gasp for Air in Cloud of Ashes and Dirt.

Following revelations in The Evening World of conditions prevailing in the streets of the Upper West Side, Mayor Hylan to-day announced that he intends calling a meeting of the Board of Estimate next Thursday to "take what I hope will be the first steps in the final settlement of the entire ashes and rubbish removal situation."

Yesterday when confronted with allegations of hotel owners that they were being forced to pay for the hauling away of ashes and rubbish, the Mayor announced that he "did not propose to be stampeded by such complaints."

Mayor Hylan to-day said he has plans for city owned plants and equipment for the disposal of ashes, rubbish and garbage, as "the city is tired of being at the mercy of a ring of contractors, who think they can charge what prices they please."

Investigation by The Evening World yesterday disclosed the fact that on the upper west side ash-laden cellars, streets littered with wind-blown paper and refuse from the big dumps at 77th Street and 86th Street are common. Many private owners were found who stated that they have been compelled to remove private trucks to remove the accumulation of ashes and rubbish which the city had failed to remove.

As a resident of Riverside Drive described the ash and garbage situation: "If an ash cart turned into the Drive, a Paul Revere would spread the good news all the way to the Harlem."

building, said that collections by the city are made two or three times a week.

Further west, on 73d Street, in front of the house occupied by L. Hudson, a number of barrels were standing, together with a large bundle of rubbish. It was stated at the house, No. 308 West 73d Street, that eight cans of ashes were stored in the cellar and had been for days, waiting the arrival of the ash carts. This was but one of several houses on this block where similar conditions prevailed.

On the Drive itself north of 73d Street, conditions were little better. As one drove near to the dump at 77th Street and the Hudson River, which is under the charge of Robert Hicks, the presence of scraps of paper littering the street became noticeable.

In the park below the Drive the shrubbery and trees were filled with bits of paper, rags and the like, blown there by the high winds of the last few days. The railroad tracks of the New York Central at the foot of the hill were almost buried under drifts of paper and scraps of rags blown from the huge dump. Clouds of dust swirled upward from the dump as coated persons passing on the Drive.

At the dump it was explained that sixteen ash carts and eight paper carts are being operated out of there in the district. These had piled up ashes and refuse which the scoops were unable to haul away swiftly enough to keep the heap from becoming obnoxious to the surrounding neighborhood.

The city employees there were well acquainted with the fact that scores of protests against the presence of this dump and that at 86th Street, have been made. Said one inspector who asked that his name be withheld:

"What are you going to do about it? You got to put the stuff somewhere and we can't eat it, can we?"

Further up the Drive, out of the immediate vicinity of the 77th Street dump, conditions began to improve slightly, although in scores of locations, some of them the largest and most elaborate of the apartment houses of that section, from two to two dozen barrels of ashes were counted on the sidewalks, and in the last named place the Hendrick Hotel, Riverside Drive and Cathedral Parkway, huge piles of ashes were stored in courtyards, alleys and cellars. At the last named place the engineer, who pointed out a pile of coal ashes which he said had been in the courtyard between the main building and the hotel, which rose on the Cathedral Parkway, since January. In another smaller court was yet another heap, and another was stored in the cellar.

"There must be a good 150 cartloads of the stuff," declared the engineer, "and we've sent out seventy carts ourselves in the last ten days. It's a big cost to the management."

He added that the department "is taking the stuff away pretty regular now, but it will be weeks before we get rid of the accumulation of the winter."

Before the Board of Estimate yesterday Frank J. K. Nolan, representing hotel owners, said that the hotels had been forced to pay an additional \$2,000 a month for several months (part to get their ashes and rubbish removed, owing to the break-down of the city service).

In common with the apartment house owners the hotel men have been calling in private trucks to keep abreast with the ash production of their properties.

AMERICAN GIRL AIDS IN HEROIC WORK IN RUSSIA

Miss Gladys Vaughn Aids Buffalo Man in Saving 2,300 Refugees From Reds.

GENEVA, May 1.—Miss Gladys Vaughn of Minneapolis, Minn., an American Red Cross worker, and Francis E. Fronczak of Buffalo, N. Y., of the Knights of Columbus, have succeeded in bringing 2,300 refugees out of Southern Russia, according to advices to Red Cross headquarters here.

Fleeing before the advance of Soviet forces, the Americans had many adventures in taking their charges across the Dniester River. Lifeboats were used in threading a perilous way through floes of ice, and one boat was crushed by ice and sunk in mid-stream.

NO LEGION FIGHT ON UNIONS.

New York Chairman Answers Strike-Breaking Charge.

In answer to the announcement of Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federate Union, that body had passed a resolution asking its members to resign from the American Legion because the Legion had used its men as strike breakers, and was "inimical to labor," Chairman Buxton of the New York County Committee said to-day that the Legion had not "used" any members in the recent railroad strike, though individuals and posts outside the city had gone to the aid of their neighbors, side by side with members of the railroad brotherhoods in good standing.

REIFSCHNEIDER BLAMELESS.

Court Acquits Him of Charge of Conspiracy With Negroes.

Ex-United States Commissioner Felix Reifschneider Jr. yesterday was unanimously acquitted by the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn of the charge that he conspired with Mrs. Annie E. Mills, a negro, falsely to name Edgar Jersey, white and wealthy, as the father of two children she said were hers.

George G. Battle, lawyer for Reifschneider, surprised those who had been following the trial by reading to the court a letter sent to an associate counsel by Mrs. Mills, in which she asserted that the charge against Jersey was manufactured.

Gen. Pershing Reaches Panama. PANAMA, May 1.—Gen. John J. Pershing, who is to inspect the military forces in the Canal Zone next week, has arrived here.

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BLUEBEARD TO GET LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR KILLING WIVES

Searching Party Fails to Find Body of First of His Victims.

LOS ANGELES, May 1.—Imprisonment for life will in all probability be the punishment of James R. Huitt, the "perfect wooer" Bluebeard, who has confessed to the murder of two of his acknowledged fifteen wives, and partly confessed to his guilt of the death of two more.

The authorities believe that Huitt, or Walter Andrew Watson, as he is better known in Los Angeles County, married twenty-five women in all, and besides the four known to be dead, seven are missing. He confessed to the murder of Nina Lee Deloney, saying that he killed her with a hammer and then carried her body to the mountains of Imperial County where he buried it.

A search yesterday failed to reveal the missing body of his former wife, but he will be indicted for the woman's murder under the name of Watson.

The reason for accepting the life sentence by the Los Angeles authorities is that they do not believe a conviction could be secured if the monster were brought to trial, presuming that he would set up a plea of insanity.

A double guard has been placed over him and when he has recovered from his second attempt at suicide he will be taken to the mountains and made to show where the body of Mrs. Deloney is concealed.

Watson's confession covers sixty typewritten pages and has not yet been fully transcribed.

Deputy Sheriffs and men from the District Attorney's office spent hours in their search for the body of Nina Lee Deloney, going over every bit of ground in a radius of a quarter of a mile in the location the murderer had indicated. The search is being continued to-day.

A despatch from Louisville, Ky., says that Nina Lee Deloney has been identified as a former resident of Hodgenville, Ky. A post card, dated Tia Juana, Mexico, about fourteen miles south of San Diego, Cal., was received by her sister, Mrs. Alice Noyes of Floyd Knott, Ind., on Jan. 25, which bore her name, but which was not written by her. The card said:

"We are going to South America. Don't expect to hear from me for three months."

BRYN MAWR PRIZES TO NEW YORK GIRLS

Chemistry, Scholarship and Writing Among Lines in Which They Excel.

Four New York City girls were conspicuous among the prize winners at the May polo celebration at Bryn Mawr College yesterday.

Miss Jean Atherton Flanner, daughter of Abraham Flanner of the General Education Board, received the Maria L. Eastman Brooke Hall Memorial scholarship, awarded to the junior who has the highest average grade in the middle of the year.

Miss Helen Frances Goldstein, a Barnard graduate, won a fellowship in chemistry for the second consecutive year.

Miss Margaret Erskin Nicholson, another Barnard graduate, got a graduate scholarship in philosophy.

Miss Doris Ellen Pitkin, daughter of Dr. Lucius Pitkin, No. 224 West 103d Street, received the George W. Childs essay prize, a watch, as the best writer in the senior class.

QUIZZED ON CHERRY SALE.

Buyer for Firm Accused by City Says It Used "Label System."

Jesse D. Smith, a buyer for the firm of Lewis De Groot & Son, No. 286 Washington Street, was on the stand before Commissioner Grover A. Whelan to-day in the city's investigation into a purchase of cherries from the De Groot concern. The Welfare Board, which made the purchase, charged that superior grade prices had been charged for inferior grade cherries and that the labels of the inferior grade had been scratched off and superior grade labels pasted over.

Smith said the firm bought and sold on the "label system" and did not analyze consignments. Assistant District Attorney Pecono said he would refer the case to the District Attorney for further investigation.

RELIEF IN SUGAR CRISIS MAY COME FROM GERMANY

European Beet Product, Mostly German, Likely to Show 550,000 Tons Increase.

Some hope for relief in the sugar situation is contained in the Willot & Gray estimate for 1920-21, made known to-day, which indicates that European beet sugar production will be 2,800,000 tons, against 2,319,000 tons last year. Germany, it is estimated, will turn out 1,300,000 tons, an increase of 550,000 or about half her pre-war production.

In New York, offerings for raw sugar to-day are around 18 cents, but little is available. One of the principal beneficiaries of the rise has been the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation. This organization earned over \$11,000,000 in 1919, and, according to reports in Wall Street, is likely to clean up \$20,000,000 in 1920. At the beginning of the year Cuba Cane Sugar was bought in small quantities

at 61-3 cents, raw; it is now up to 18-1-2 cents.

Another large company which is looking forward with keen relief to a stock dividend is the United Fruit Company. It is estimated its 1920 earnings should exceed \$40 a share after taxes. Of this amount it is believed that from its sugar interests alone the company will earn more than \$20 a share, and one estimate, based on a prospective profit to the company of \$20 a bag profit, or \$12,000,000 total, indicates that the earnings may reach \$35 a share for last year.

VANITIE IS LAUNCHED.

Cup Yacht Will Be Under Gull Rest Week—Shamrock's Crew Here.

The Vanitie, one of the prospective defenders of the American Cup, was launched to-day at City Island, for the first time in four years. It is expected that she will be under sail by the end of next week.

Captain Turner and twenty-three of the crew of the Shamrock arrived last night on the steamship Lapland and are expected to arrive at City Island this afternoon, where the Shamrock also is lying.

MILLER CANDIES

SEVEN CONVENIENT STORES

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